

THE WORLD.

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"WORLD" GROWTH

STRIKINGLY SHOWN.

The Average Number of "WORLDS" Printed Daily and also the Average Number of Advertisements Published Daily during the First Six Months of the Years 1884 and 1888 were as follows:

1884. 1888.

Average Number Advertisements Daily.

532. 1,816.

Average Daily Circulation.

56,749. 288,267.

FREE LECTURES FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

The Board of Education had before it yesterday the favorable report of the Committee on Evening Schools, made by the Chairman, Mr. SELIGMAN, for the transfer of \$9,200 from an unexpended appropriation of 1887 to carry out the provisions of the law of last session in relation to free lectures for working people during the winter months. Action on the report was, however, postponed until the next meeting of the Board in order that "members who are ignorant on the subject," as one Commissioner said, "could obtain some information."

It is singular that any School Commissioner should be unaware of the fact that THE EVENING WORLD has for some time advocated these free public lectures, and that the last Legislature enacted a law making provision for them this winter. Certainly all the Commissioners must know just what free lectures for working people are.

School Commissioner Wood objected that the matter had been "forced on the Board from the outside," and was not at all sure the workingmen would attend. Mr. Wood must be singularly constituted if he objects to an excellent and judicious proposition because it comes from the "outside." Besides, the law providing for the free lectures is mandatory, according to the decision of the Corporation Counsel, and the mandate of the Legislature takes precedence of the opinion of School Commissioner Wood.

There should be no more procrastination over the matter. The resolution requesting the transfer of the funds should be passed at once by the Board and the arrangements for the free lectures should be made without delay.

KEEP COOL.

It is to be presumed that some sensation mongers and panic creators will begin to agitate the question whether we are in danger of yellow fever in New York because one person has died here from an unmistakable attack of that disease. But Prof. Proctor arrived from Florida last Monday and brought the fever with him. There is no more danger of a spread of yellow fever from that case than there would be of an epidemic of fractured limbs because some traveler arrived in the city with a broken leg.

New York is a healthy city despite the fact that the streets are not as clean as they ought to be nor the sanitary regulations enforced as strictly as could be desired. We have here a fine, salubrious climate, plenty of fresh air from the bay, and excellent facilities for grappling with sporadic diseases. So our people may feel well secured against yellow fever or any similar affliction on a great scale, even though the reform forced by Gov. HILL at Quarantine is not yet complete, and our local authorities do require a constant application of the spur to compel them to keep the city as clean and as free from nuisances as it ought to be, considering the amount expended on street cleaning and sanitary supervision.

GOV. HILL CHOSEN.

The Democratic State Convention yesterday made a Democratic nomination. DAVID B. HILL was chosen by acclamation its candidate for Governor, and the "protest," by which some ambitious aspirants for the nomination and some jealous enemies of the present Executive sought to bring about his defeat, was not heard of.

Mr. HILL is a Democrat who adheres strictly to his party, makes no profession of non-partisanship, and yet seeks to do his duty to the public with fidelity and honesty. He is too much of a party man to wholly satisfy those who have no particular interest in politics. But no one seriously questions his personal integrity or his real sympathy with the people, and every one admits he has made an able, faithful and useful Executive.

The nomination was in accord with the universal sentiment of the Democracy, and the pretense that it was made by a machine-ridden convention is disproved by the fact that nearly every county in the State voluntarily and independently instructed its delegates for Gov. HILL. The nominations of Messrs. Gov. JONES and Judge GRAY are both

acceptable, and the platform of the party is in line with the policy which has marked Gov. HILL's administration in opposition to sumptuary legislation and in protection for labor. The proceedings of the convention proved that the National Administration is earnest in support of Gov. HILL.

IS THIS A GOOD EXAMPLE?

It is alleged that the two Republican Police Commissioners, FRENCH and McCLAVE, are roaming about among the hotels making bets on the election. Mr. McCLAVE is said to have already "put up" \$2,500 on HARRISON, while Mr. FRENCH is described as running wild in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, shaking four one-thousand-dollar bills under the nose of any stray Democrat who may feel disposed to back Mr. CLEVELAND for the Presidential race.

Is this just the sort of business the heads of the police force—supposed to be "non-partisan," too—ought to engage in? Is betting a pursuit in which the Commissioners ought, by example, to encourage their subordinates? Is the course of Commissioners FRENCH and McCLAVE likely to keep the police force out of politics? Is it not possible that the loud proclamation by these Commissioners of their readiness to "put up the stuff" on the success of the Republican ticket, may be regarded as a hint to the policemen who owe their places to Mr. FRENCH and Mr. McCLAVE that they are expected not to vote against the pecuniary interests of their patrons?

The two heads of the Police Department would be better employed in attending to their official duties. If they cannot do this it would be well for them to resign.

A SAD CASE.

A young woman residing in Brooklyn has been arrested for stealing a diamond ring and pin from a jewelry store in that city. It is a sad case, the accused being the daughter of respectable parents and well known as a prominent member of the Kemble Dramatic Society.

It is very evident that the offense was the result of a diseased mind. There was no occasion for the theft. The young woman had all the comforts she needed. She did not steal the jewelry to sell it. She took the articles because she loves diamonds and wanted to wear them. When accused she made no denial, but took the ring and the pin from her pocketbook and handed them to the officer. She had not sought to conceal them.

The charge will probably be dismissed or withdrawn on the ground of temporary insanity. But it teaches a lesson to young women who are fond of display, for it will be a stain on the foolish girl during her whole life.

It was suggested to Chief MURPHY, of Jersey City, yesterday that a bad policeman might have been tempted to enter the BARNETT house if the door was open, and while engaged in robbery might have inflicted on Mr. BARNETT the blow from which he is suffering. The Chief replied: "If I had a man on the force who could not commit a better crime than that I would discharge him at once." Does Chief MURPHY test the value of his men by their expertness in crime?

The Boston Evening Record celebrates its fourth birthday by a very interesting double number. The Record is far and away the most sprightly and successful penny paper ever printed in New England, and reflects much credit on its editor and publisher, Mr. W. E. BARRETT.

FISH, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Lettuce, 4 cents.
Cauliflower, 10 cents.
Pumpkin, 10 cents a quart.
Tomatoes, 4 cents a quart.
Butter, 15 cents a pound.
String beans, 4 cents a quart.
Butter, 10 cents; test, 10 cents.
Hollandaise, 15 cents a pound.
Long Island eggs, 10 cents a dozen.
Green peas, 15 cents a small measure.
Mackerel, 20 cents; smelt, 10 cents.
Lima beans, 15 cents a small measure.
American cheese, 15 cents; test, 14 cents.
Watermelons, 20 cents; muskmelons, from 5 cents up.
Grapes—Concord, 50 cents a five-pound basket; Catawba, 50 cents a five-pound basket.
Pears—Henshaw's, 10 cents a quart; Bartlett, 15 cents, or \$1.25 a basket.

WORLDLINGS.

The most complete collection of old dramatic works owned in the West is the property of Guy Mages, a Chicago newspaper man.

Charles Pratt, one of the famous Standard Oil magnates, is a short, slender man, of between fifty and sixty years, who looks more like a Yankee schoolmaster than a capitalist. His fortune is estimated all the way from two to thirty millions of dollars.

Joseph Taper, a negro, living in Pittsburgh, is said to be one hundred and four years old. He was once the property of a Virginia planter named Stevens, near Winchester, and the ancient slave records prove his great age. He remembers distinctly the war of 1812.

Ex-Mayor LOW, of Brooklyn, is credited with having an income of \$100,000 a year. He is considered the brains of the old commercial house of A. A. Low & Co., which in former years controlled nearly the entire American trade with China and Japan. Mr. Low is 39 years of age, and is married to a very brilliant and cultured woman.

How He Got There.

Friend (to dentist)—Now that you've got the Custom-House job you were after I suppose you'll give up pulling teeth?
Dentist—Yes, indeed.
How did you manage to get that job, Charley?
I had a strong pull.

SEEKING A JOB.

An "Evening World" Man's Quest for Employment.

Some Fellow-Applicants Who Excited His Ready Sympathy.

The Fourth Day Ends Like the Best Without a Place.

When the EVENING WORLD seeker after work left his home on the fourth day it was, perhaps, with the same thoughts that enter the minds of those who start out on the same errand, but with more pressing need. No encouragement had yet been his other than the mere recording of his name and address in a book, where no doubt hundreds of others were entered—the lifting of his hopes, only that they might be more completely shattered.

The scribe got up early—very early, and as on the previous days, read THE WORLD and selected the advertisements of such places as he thought he might be able to fill.

As he began his tour of the same faces greeted him that he had met in the other days, but they now have the resigned and unhappy look imparted by discouraging experience.

The reporter's heart grew sad at the recital of many of the tales that were told him by fellow-applicants, and although now almost case-hardened, he found words of sympathy and encouragement for those who told him their miseries.

HE KNEW BOOKKEEPING.

The first place listed was a real estate office up the avenue, where the advertiser had learned bookkeeping some years before, called in answer to the following:

BOOKKEEPER. Ac. salary, \$10. Apply this morning.

When he called it was about 8 o'clock. He wasn't the first on the ground, however. Earlier birds than he had preceded him and were gazing at the sign over the door.

Soon the young man in charge of the office arrived, and invited the applicants inside. Then, one by one, they were called to the inner office, where the advertiser was seated.

Each was questioned as to his ability and references, and finally one, not the reporter, was engaged.

TOO LATE FOR THIS PLACE.

Before he had finished his tale the pair had arrived at the store mentioned in the following advertisement:

BOOKKEEPER—Young man as bookkeeper, one who understands working in a retail store.

The reporter's companion on his way by means of a young man, but he was anxious to secure the situation.

The advertiser, a large fish and grocery store, the reporter arranged with his companion that the latter was to apply first and with a melancholy I hope I may get it, he left the waiting standing outside.

He returned soon with a woebegone, broken-up expression on his face.

"We're too late," he said, in answer to the reporter's look of interrogation.

HIS INTERESTING AD.

The ad he thought that he would try his luck just this time, and he entered.

"Good morning," said the proprietor.

"Good morning," was the response.

You advertised for a bookkeeper this morning. Have you as yet been secured?

"Yes, sir," the proprietor answered. "I have taken a young man on trial. If he won't do you may have a chance."

"You have had experience, of course?" he continued, interrogatively.

"Oh, yes!" very truthfully responded the scribe.

Write your name and address, please," said the bookkeeper.

The scribe promptly gave the desired information and departed from the market.

He joined his companion, who had been waiting on the corner, and exchanged confidences, and after both had wished each other success, they separated.

THINKS HE'LL TRY A TRADE.

"Wonder if it's so hard to get a job at a trade. Suppose I try," thought the reporter.

The following advertisement, inserted by a downtown plumber, was met in the "want column," and the reporter hastened to make his response:

PLUMBER. A first-class plumber and a helper wanted; no other need apply.

It was a large shop, and although the advertisement called for a first-class man in the report entered.

His own advertisement being filled in, he was inquired of the young man in charge.

"Yes," came the answer. "We had the man before 8 o'clock."

THAT HE WAS SPENDING ANOTHER FRUITLESS DAY OF SEARCHING.

AN AMBITION TO BAKE.

If he could not secure a place as a plumber, nor a grocery clerk, nor a bookkeeper, perhaps he would be a success as a baker. He had looked over his list and picked out the following advertisement for the experiment:

BAKER. Wanted, first-class fancy cake baker and ornament, none but first-class, sober man and apt, references will be required.

Away back in olden times some of his relatives were in the business, and might it not be that he could revive the genius of his ancestry?

A call on the advertiser was made, and the object of the visit made known. The manager did not appear to think favorably of the application, and thus the reporter's ambition to wrestle with the dough pans was crushed.

SOME BOOK-BINDER AHEAD.

The next advertisement which the reporter answered was for a book-binder, but again the position had gone to some one ahead of him.

The reporter was by this time thoroughly weary and when he found he had reached the last place on his list, it was with a feeling of intense relief that he gave up his search for the day.

METAL MEN HARMONIOUS.

The Old Section Elects Officers and Admits New Delegates.

The harmonized Metal Section held a long meeting last night at 145 Eighth street. Delegates were admitted from the Pattern-Makers' Union and Eccentric Fireman No. 2.

A delegate of the Forest Labor Club of Iron-Moulders reported that the moulders of the Forest Labor Club of Iron-Moulders had struck because of the employment of a non-union man and a helper from the village of Sing Sing. The union held a meeting and the matter was settled by the discharge of the non-union hands.

A delegate from Eccentric Engineers No. 1 reported that a non-union engineer and foreman had been engaged at Hazleton's piano manufacturing in University place. The Secretary was instructed to notify the Central Labor Union and the United Piano-Makers.

The section elected officers and decided not to make the names public. A delegate from the Pattern-Makers was elected Secretary, one from the United Machine No. 1, Financial Secretary, and a member of the Phoenix Labor Club was selected as Sergeant-at-Arms. Committees on organization, arbitration and grievances were also elected.

BREWERY TROUBLES SETTLED.

The Food Producers' Section Ends Two Difficulties and Elects Officers.

The Food Producers' Section met at Central Labor Union last night and admitted delegates from Bakers Union No. 1, and the United Pie Bakers.

The committee appointed to inquire into the differences between Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 1 and the Ale and Porter Brewers' Protective Association (Knights) reported that those societies had made an amicable arrangement whereby each would recognize the cards of the other. Delegates will be sent from the last-named association and admitted to the section.

The committee appointed to inquire into the discharge of a union man at Clausen & Price's brewery, reported that the firm stated that the man was not dismissed because he was a union man, but because he did not attend to his work properly.

Confederates and Cake Bakers' Union No. 64 reported that a saloon-keeper named Henshaw Avenue A. had been indicted and eleven streets, had sent non-union confederates to employers. The matter was referred to the Arbitration Committee.

Julius Wiener, of Bakers Union No. 1, was elected Financial Secretary. Thomas F. Connelly, Recording Secretary; Hugh Sweeney, Treasurer, and Robert Eakin, Sergeant-at-Arms. The election of committees was laid over until the next meeting.

IN THE LABOR FIELD.

The Machinery Constructors' Union will hold a picnic at Jones' Island on Saturday night.

The Pattern-Makers' Union is the only society affiliated to the Troy Convention.

District Assembly No. 2 will hold two places next Sunday—the same hour—the Quin Lecture at 98 Forsyth street and the anti at Pythagoras Hall.

Bakers' Union No. 1, Waters' Union No. 1 and the United Machine No. 1, are the only societies which have elected delegates to the Troy convention.

The disensions in District Assembly 49 are said to have caused a great deal of uneasiness in all the local assemblies and a wholesale withdrawal of funds.

Confederates and Cake-Bakers' Union No. 64 was the statement made that it has had no difficulty with Bakers' Union No. 1, but it is a grievance against the United Confederates' Progressive Union No. 1.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The mass-meeting to be held in Cooper Union tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club, will be another great whooper in this campaign.

Col. Henry Waterson, of Kentucky, has sent word that he will be there, and his speech is sure to be one of the "star-eyed goddess" herself might be proud.

The committee chosen for the subject of his address "The Two Platforms," and his speech will consist of an able and fruitful analysis of the principles of the two great parties. Other speakers will be Everett P. Wheeler, E. Elmyr Anderson, Col. John R. Feltner, Delancey Nicolli, Col. William L. Brown, Peter B. Olney and Lyttleton G. Garretson.

The dry-clothes men are applying themselves with a will to the support of Cleveland and Thurman. The wholesale Dry-Goods Dealers' Cleveland and Thurman Club has been formed and is rapidly growing in numbers and influence.

Of the employees of Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., 100 have joined; of Tefft, Welham & Co.'s employees, 141 have joined, and of Duhan, Buckley & Co.'s employees, 50 have joined.

Guests at the Hotel.

M. de Perisse, of Paris; W. C. Hall, of Louisville, Ky., and A. S. Peck, of Hartford, are at the Barth Hotel.

John Combs, of Boston; Daniel O'Day, of Buffalo; C. C. Kenyon, of Syracuse; and W. B. Hunt, of Baltimore, are at the Albemarle.

Registered at the Brunswick are J. B. Henderson, of St. Louis; W. H. Gracie, of London; and Edward Sherman, of Boston.

Among the Stratford House guests are G. C. Kenyon, of Baltimore; E. E. Noble, of Albany; and W. W. Pratt, of Boston.

A. P. Whitney, of Boston; G. A. Wagner, of Charleston, S. C.; J. S. McFarland, of Montreal; and H. H. H. of New York, are at the Grand Hotel.

Not for Nothing.

From the Boston Courier.

You have plenty of reading there," said a visitor to the literary editor, pointing to a pile of books on the editorial desk.

"The books are not reading," answered the literary editor; "they are for reviewing."

MONEY FOR FREE LECTURES.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE PROVISION BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Commissioners O'Brien and Seligman Emphatically Oppose the Appropriation—Other Members of the Board Praise "The Evening World's" Bill and the Matter Set for Action Next Week.

There were fifteen members of the Board of Education present at yesterday's regular meeting of the Board.

The most important matter considered by the Board was the report of the Committee on Evening Schools, which had on hand the formation of a plan for carrying out the provisions of THE EVENING WORLD bill for free lectures to the workmen and working-women of the city.

The committee placed the matter in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Commissioners Guggenheimer, O'Brien and Miss Grace E. Dodge.

These three spent much time during the summer on the work, and their findings were unanimously adopted by the whole committee, as Chairman Seligman stated in submitting the report.

The report stated that the committee had asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to set aside \$20,000 for the purposes set forth in the bill, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, having some doubt of their power to raise a fund not specified in any law, submitted the matter to Corporation Counsel Beckman.

The opinion of Mr. Beckman was incorporated in the report. It was to the effect that the Board had no such power, but that it might, on the request of the Board of Education, transfer any unexpended balance in any existing educational fund to another fund.

There was an unexpended balance in the teachers' salaries fund of 1887 of \$12,287.60. Therefore, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had considered a resolution providing for a transfer of \$20,000 to a fund to be entitled "Public Instruction—for free lectures to workmen and working-women," but as no request had been made by the Board of Education for such a transfer the resolution was laid over pending the action of the Board of Education.

The committee asked for immediate consideration, and Commissioner Seligman urged that as THE EVENING WORLD bill provides for the beginning of the lecture season on Oct. 1 there must be no time lost.

Commissioner Wood objected to immediate consideration of the report, asking that the matter be laid over a week so that the members of the Board might see the report in the printed minutes and have time to consider it.

This thing seems to have been sprung upon the members of this Board by some newspaper. I think that working men and women with a great deal to do during the day to earn their living would hardly be inclined to attend the lectures in the evening.

President Simmons read the proceedings of the June meeting of the Board, when the Board unanimously authorized the committee to ask the Board of Estimate for the appropriation of \$20,000. Commissioner O'Brien called attention to the fact that Mr. Wood had voted yes on the resolution.

Commissioner Cole thought the matter could be decided in a week. He believed it the business of this Board to look after the education of the children," he said. "This seems to be a plan to educate the adults." He wanted to consider the plans proposed by the committee.

Mr. O'Brien explained that the plans in detail were not incorporated in the report. The committee had made none in detail.

In a general way we can say that the bill provides for three lectures each week from Oct. 1 to March 31 in each of twenty-four public schools, but we do not propose to go into the details of the bill.

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Miss Barr's Reception.

After a six weeks' vacation spent at Shrub Oak, Miss Carrie Barr, of the Willow Brook Union, entertained her friends at her residence, 314 West Twenty-first street, last evening.

The affair was a most enjoyable one. The ladies of the Union were all in attendance, and the evening was spent in the most pleasant manner.

A dinner is given in honor of Coroner LEVY by his friends in the Vienna Cafe.

George Johnson, of the Nonpareil Club, arrives at New York in a ship at 10 o'clock to-day.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is more comfortable than there are no hopes of her ultimate recovery.

Count Herbert von Hardeck is chosen to accompany the Emperor of Germany on his visit to Rome and Naples.

Charles Sargent, the English actor, is sent to jail for three weeks for refusing to obey an injunction of the court.

Eighty cooks in the palace of the Sultan of Turkey, who struck for higher wages, are expelled that potential.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, Princeton's new President, opens the college for his one hundred and thirty-second year.

Miss Laura Leet, of Brooklyn, the daughter of a New York broker, and a well-known amateur actress and singer, is arrested and sent to jail for stealing jewelry from Taylor's store in Brooklyn.

Michael Davitt makes some startling revelations concerning the Fenians and their bitter feud against the National League. He says he was once sentenced to death, and attempts were made to assassinate him.

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